AUGUST 7, 1788. THE NUMBER 315.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

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Have juſt received, and are now opening a valuable *ASSORTMENT of*

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Palampores, Silk Pullicat, Romal Handkerchiefs, fine Buffias for riding dreſſes, &c. &c.

*** The above GOODS being carefully ſelected, and for ſale at the very reaſonable rates, the ſame qualities (imported with them) are running off at, in Philadelphia, it is preſumed, they may merit the attention of wholeſale dealers, as well as the public in general.

WARINGTON & KEENE.

☞ *The CLERIMONT, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIENDS ADVENTURE, and the HOPE, from London, and the RITSON, from Liverpool, have ſupplied them with an extenſive and* General ASSORTMENT of Seaſonable

GOODS,

From the beſt Manufactures in ENGLAND,

And are now ſelling low as poſſible for CASH, TOBACCO, GINSANG, or PUBLIC SECURITIES, at their current value.

W. & K.

RICHMOND, July 9, 1788.

OF AFFECTED SENSIBILITY; a Lamentation over an unfortunate Animalcule

BELINDA was always remarkably fond of pathetic novels, tragedies, and elegies. Stern's ſentimental beauties were her peculiar favorites. She had indeed contracted ſo great a tenderneſs of ſenſibility from ſuch reading that ſhe often carried the amiable weakneſs into common life, and would weep and ſigh as if her heart was breaking at occurrences which others, by no means deficient in humanity, viewed with indifference. She could not bear the idea of killing animals for food. She deteſted the ſports of fiſhing and hunting, becauſe of their ineffable cruelty. She was ready to faint if her coachman whipt his horſes when they would not draw up hill; and ſhe actually fell down in a fit on a gentleman's treading on her favorite cat's tail as he eagerly ſtooped to ſave her child from falling into the fire.

As ſhe was rather of a romantic turn, ſhe would frequently utter ſentimental ſoliloquies on benevolence and humanity; and when any cataſtrophe of a pathetic nature occured, ſhe generally gave vent to her feelings by writing a lamentation. I procured from one of her friends the following piece, with liberty to preſent it to the public eye.

Belinda, it ſeems, was at her toilette, adorning her treſſes, when an animalcule of no great repute in the world, but who often obtrudes where he is not welcome, fell from her beautiful treſſes on her neck. In the firſt emotions of her ſurpriſe and anger ſhe ſeized the little wretch, and cruſhed it between her nails, till it expired with a ſound, as Homer expreſſes the exit of his hearers.

The noiſe and the ſight of the viſcera ſoon recalled her ſenſibility, and ſhe thus expreſſed it.

"Thou poor partaker of vitality, farewell. Life undoubtedly was ſweet to thee, and I have haſtily deprived thee of it. But ſurely the world was wide enough for thee and me. And it was ungenerous to murder one who ſought an aſylum under my foſtering protection.

"Becauſe thou art minute we are inclined to ſuppoſe thee inſenſible. But doubtleſs thou haſt nerves and delicate ſenſations proportioned to the fineneſs of thy organs. Perhaps thou haſt a partner of thine affections and a numerous progeny, whom thou ſaweſt riſing to maturity with parental delight, and who are now left deſtitute of a protector in their helpleſs infancy.

"Thy pain is indeed at an end; but I cannot help deploring the unfeeling cruelty of thoſe who deprive the ſmalleſt reptile, to whom nature has given breath, of that life which, though it appears contemptible in the eyes of the thoughtleſs, yet is ſweet to the meaneſt animal—was ſweet to thee, thou poor departed animalcule. Alas! That I muſt now ſay was ſweet to thee! Did I poſſeſs the power of reſuſcitation, I would reanimate thy lifeleſs corps, and cheriſh thee in the warmeſt corner of thy favorite dwelling place. But adieu forever, for my wiſh is vain. Yet if thy ſhade is ſtill conſcious, and hovers over the head it once inhabited, pardon a haſty act of violence, which I endeavour to expiate with the tear of ſympathy and the ſigh of ſenſibility."

Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli.

I am informed that the drawer of her writing table is full of elegies and elegiac ſonnets on rats and mice caught in traps, and tom-tits, and robin red-breaſts, killed by ſchool boys. I remember to have heard a moſt pathetic elegy recited on the death of a red-breaſt, but can only recollect one pathetic Eroteſis.

"Who killed Cock Robin."

There is alſo a ſublime deification of an earth-worm which ſhe once accidently trod upon as ſhe was endeavouring to reſcue a fly from a ſpider in the garden. It concludes thus:

But ceaſe to weep—no more to crawl
In the dark earth beneath yon wall,
On ſnow white pinions thou ſhalt riſe,
And claim thy place in yonder ſkies.

Elfs, toads, bats, every thing that hath life, has a claim to her tendereſt compaſſion. And certainly her tenderneſs to them does her honour; but the exceſſive ſenſibility which their ſlighteſt ſufferings ſeem to occaſion, gives room to ſuſpect that ſhe is not without affectation. What is ſo ſingular and exceſſive can ſcarcely be natural.

Having heard and obſerved ſo much of her delicate feelings for the irrational creation, I was naturally led to make enquiries concerning her behaviour in the more intereſting attachments of private life. I expected to find that—ſhe, of courſe,

Like the needle true,
Turned at the touch of joy or woe,
And turning, trembled too.

The following is the reſult of my inveſtigation. Her temper was ſo various and violent that her huſband was often obliged to leave his home in ſearch of peace. I heard he had juſt recovered from a fit of illneſs, during the whole of which ſhe had ſeldom viſited him, and ſhewn no ſolicitude. She had ſat weeping over a novel on the very day on which his fever came to a criſis, and the phyſicians had declared his recovery dubious. On his recovery he had gone a voyage to the East-Indies, by her advice, for the improvement of his fortune. He took leave of her very affectionately; but ſhe was dreſſing to go and ſee Mrs. Seddons in Caliſta, and could not poſſibly ſpend much time in a formal parting which was a thing ſhe above all things deteſted. But, let it be remembered, ſhe fainted away in the boxes on Mrs. Seddons's firſt entrance, before the actreſs had uttered a ſyllable.

Two fine little boys were left under her care, without controul, during their father's abſence. The little rogues had fine health and ſpirits, and would make a noiſe, which ſhe could not bear, as ſhe was buſy in preparing to act a capital part in the Orphan at a private theatre built by a man of fortune and faſhion for his own amuſement. She determined therefore to ſend the brats to ſchool. Indeed ſhe declared in all companies ſhe thought it the firſt of a mother's duties to take care that her children were well educated. She therefore ſent them outſide paſſengers by the ſtage coach to an academy in Yorkſhire, where ſhe had ſtipulated that they ſhould not come home in the holidays, and indeed not till their father arrived; for ſhe was meditating a new tragedy, under the title of the Diſtreſſed Mother or the Widowed Wife.

Though ſhe was not very fond of her huſband, who was a plain good man, without any fine feelings, and was diſpleaſed with her children, whoſe noiſe interrupted her ſtudies, yet, I took it for granted, that ſhe who ſpoke ſo feelingly of diſtreſſes of benevolence, of humanity, or charity, and who ſympathiſed with the poor beetle that we tread upon, could not be but profuſely beneficent to all her fellow creatures in affliction who ſolicited her aſſiſtance; but I was here alſo miſtaken. A workman in ſtopping up her windows, in conſequence of the late commutation tax, fell from a ſcaffold three ſtories high and broke his leg. The paſſengers took him up, knocked at the door, and deſired he might be admitted till a ſurgeon could be ſent for; but I heard her as I paſſed by declaring, in a voice that might be heard from the ſtair-caſe on which ſhe ſtood quite to the end of the ſtreet—"He ſhall not be brought here. We ſhall have a great deal of trouble with him. Take him to the hoſpital immediately; and ſhut the door, d'ye here, John." The paſſengers, leſt time ſhould be loſt, hurried the poor man to a neighbouring public houſe, where the honeſt landlord, with a pot of porter in his hand, and an unmeaning oath in his mouth exclaimed, "Let him in? aye, and welcome.—There, Tom, ſee him laid on my own bed, and let him have every thing neceſſary; and if he never pays me its no great matter.—Come here's to his getting well again ſoon—Poor man—I warrant now he has a wife and family that muſt ſtarve till he gets about again—but they ſhan't neither—I'll mention it to our club—they are all hearty ones, I know, and will ſubſcribe handſomely."

The truth was, that the man had a wife and family, as my landlord conjectured, and is commonly the caſe. I heard that he went next morning to Belinda with a petition, drawn up very pathetically by a lawyer who never gave any thing himſelf. Belinda had given orders to the ſervants to ſay ſhe was not at home if any body ſhould call that week. For indeed, ſhe was exceedingly engaged in penning an elegy on the lap-dog who had died of a looſeneſs; and had intended to finiſh her addreſs to the Dutcheſs on the hardſhips of the labouring poor.

I was ſatisfied with theſe enquiries, and began to loſe my veneration for ladies and gentlemen of exquiſite ſenſibility, of delicate feeling, and refined ſentiment; believing firmly that there is more good ſenſe and true kindneſs in the plain motherly houſe-wife, who is not above her domeſtic duties, and in the honeſt man of common ſenſe, than in the generality of pretenders to more benevolent ſenſations or finer feelings than belong to other people of equal rank, opulence, and education.

EDINBURGH, April 20.

A YOUNG woman from the country, having come to attend her ſiſter in law who had not recovered from child-bed, being at a neighbours houſe with the child, was returning home to her brother's houſe about eight o'clock at night, and being a ſtranger in the place, and the night very dark, going along a bridge immediately above the cotton mill, ſtopped ſhort, and with the infant of about four weeks old, fell over it to the lade. Partly by the ſtruggle which ſhe made, and partly by the ſuction of the water cauſe at the other ſide of the lade, at the diſtance of ten or twelve yards, which runs through below the cotton-mill and drives a waſh mill juſt below it, ſhe was inſenſibly carried quite through below the cotton mill, till ſhe was ſtopped by a grate placed above the wheel of the waſh mill. By lying in this ſituation ſhe became an obſtruction to the water, from the want of which the wheel was almoſt ſtopped.—This occurrence alarmed the men who were at work in the mill, and made one run out to learn the cauſe: By this time the water had forced the woman from the grate, and violently toſſed her over a precipice, among a heap of flat ſtones, which cut and mangled her face, and other parts of her body in a ſhocking manner. After the men had come out, and being alarmed with the cry of murder! They inſtantly returned to the mill for a lantern, which guided them to the place where the poor ſufferer lay, who was almoſt at the point of death. By the help of a ladder they went down a breaſt of ſeven or eight feet high, brought out the woman, and carried her to her brother's houſe.—Her ſiſter in law was much alarmed at the accident, but much more ſo when ſhe miſſed her child, ſhe inſtantly enquired concerning it of the unfortunate woman, who had ſcarcely power enough to tell her it was in eternity. The condition of all preſent, but eſpecially of the mother, upon being thus informed, is eaſier conceived than expreſſed. The

night being dark, none knew where to run in queſt of the infant: It however occured to the men who relieved the woman, that it might likely be living near the place where they fortunately found her, as the mill had been ſtopped in order to clear the place of the water. They accordingly went back with a light, and after ſome little ſearch found the child to all appearance dead. When they carried it to the houſe it was judged to no purpoſe to uſe any means for its recovery, it having lain in the water above half an hour; but one of them thinking an experiment neceſſary, called for ſome warm water;—there happened to be none in the houſe at the time, but providentially a pot full was procured from a neighbour, into which they immediately immerced the infant. This had the deſired effect, for ſigns of life were ſoon after diſcovered. By proper endeavours being uſed, both woman and child are in a fair way of doing well.

WARSAW, April 19.

WE learn from Kaminieck, that a body of 5000 Janiſſaries have arrived at Choczim to reinforce it.

April 26. The Auſtrians and Ruſſians are now almoſt all in Moldavia, and it does not appear that Choczim can make any long reſiſtance, particularly as the mines made by ſome French officers have been diſcovered. A numerous body of Turks is encamped near Ismaillow, to cover their magazines in that quarter.

PRESBURGH, April 30.

WE learn from the army that the Turks are becoming ſo formidable at Belgrade. Travenick, Banyaluka, and Derveht, that they expect a battle before the ſiege of Belgrade commences; and in conſequence orders are given to reinforce our army with ten battalions of infantry, and eight diviſions of cavalry.

By the laſt advices from the head quarters at Semlin, it appears that a body of fifty thouſand men are deſtined ſolely for the ſiege of Belgrade.

VALACHIA.

Counter Manifeſto publiſhed by the Hoſpodar of that Principality.

US, Prince, &c. give notice to you Chriſtians, Boyards, Officers, civil and military, and all the inhabitants of this Principality; and we order you at the ſame time to obey and remain faithful to our powerful Emperor.

Remain firm to your duty, and do not ſuffer yourſelves to be ſeduced into the ſnares that the Germans are ſpreading for you. The German reſembles a leaf upon water: I ſay as much of the Ruſſian—Ruſſia has already attacked our Emperor. The war was not long, and our country cannot be taken from us, Germany wiſhes to do the ſame thing now.

The German Emperor diſperſes manifeſtoes againſt us. He would make us believe that he will come into this country, but he cannot; he has no other intention than to ſow diſcord among us. Let him come if he dares! Is not our Emperor formidable enough to defend himſelf againſt all the Emperors and Kings, ſhould they attempt to attack him? And I alſo! And I am powerful in men and horſes, and God is alſo with me; for I am of the Chriſtian Religion, though not of the religion of the Germans.

To arms, then Chriſtians! In the name of God, to arms! Seize the firſt who fall into your hands, and let us march againſt the Germans; for they only mean to ſurpriſe us, that they may pillage us, and fly as the Ruſſians have done

Do not you ſee that the ſame Sovereign reigns over us yet? Do not entertain the leaſt diſtruſt of our Emperor Let him who is ſeduced by the Germans, and who diſtributes ſeditious libels, be excommunicated and curſed.

We order you to tear thoſe writings that are againſt our Holy Religion. Whoever will ſeize and deliver up the publiſhers of thoſe writings, ſhall receive 300 crowns: From a Peaſant he ſhall be honoured by the rank of Boyard; and I myſelf will decorate him with the caſtain—The Colpotieur, on the contrary, ſhall be impaled alive upon the very place where he was ſeized Remain faithful; obey our orders; it ſuffices at preſent that you only pay the eſtabliſhed contributions; in future you ſhall be exempt from all taxes To arms againſt Germany, that we may arrive time enough, to conquer them. From the reſt God protect you.

The Prince of Maurojeni, Hoſpodar of Valachia, who has juſt been honoured with the title of Seraſkier, has been much talked off.

We were aſtoniſhed to ſee a Greek command an Ottoman army; but Maurojeni is only a Greek by name, firſt ſlave of the Captain Pacha, who took him in the iſland of the Archipel, then his Dragoman. We think him as zealous a ſectator of Mahomet, as a devoted Partiſan of the Porte. The above is the counter manifeſto that this enthuſiaſt has publiſhed; it is hitherto the only diplomatical piece that we have received from Turkey.

BERLIN, March 8.

WE have reaſon to believe that we ſhall ſoon hear of an action, as the Turks had 50 000 men near Chioczim—and the Auſtrians 24 000 at about two miles from the Ottomans. The Turks ſhew much courage and ſpirit, and are beſides very much embittered againſt the Auſtrians.

The Chan of Tartary has made an incurſion into New Servia, and taken a vaſt quantity of cattle from the Ruſſians, beſides committing great deveſtation

The Ruſſians are ſtill forming magazines in Poland, and tranſporting artillery to their armies, but the Muſcovites are in general in great want of the neceſſary proviſions.

The Auſtrians have not yet obtained any advantage over the Turks; in fact, they have hitherto had the worſt of it, and if the Ottamans were as well provided with artillery as the Imperialiſts, they would have annoyed their enemies ſtill more.—The latter have failed in an attempt againſt Semendria, and were obliged to re-paſs the Danube precipitately with ſome loſs.

VIENNA, March 8.

THE commencement of our operations againſt the Turks ſeems to preſage, that if we obtain any advantage over them in this campaign, it will be owing to our great ſuperiority in numbers and tactics, whilſt infidels defend themſelves with a courage we cannot help praiſing. We may be aſſured that this campaign will prove one of the bloodieſt there ever was. An Auſtrian merchant arrived here aſſures us, that he ſaw in the neighbourhood of Sophia, 20 000 Spahis, choſen men, and well mounted, all deſtined for Servia. The ſame merchant informs us that in general the beſt of the Turkiſh troops are deſigned to act againſt the Auſtrians, and that the Porte will only oppoſe the Aſiatic Hordes to the Ruſſians.

SPAIN, April 30.

WE can aſſure our readers, from authority, that a preſs took place at Cadiz the 17th of April, when ſix thouſand ſeamen were raiſed for the ſervice of the Spaniſh ſquadron, which ſailed the 22d of laſt month, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the line, ten frigates, two brigantines. and one Corvette, under the command of Don Joſeph Cordova

Our advices further add, that the above ſquadron are now cruizing off Cape St. Vincents, and will be reinforced very ſoon by 18 ſail more, which are only waiting for me, and are to be commanded by Don Solano.

LONDON, May 10.

THE eyes of all Europe are turned to France. If the Army of that kingdom are ſo loſt to every feeling of patriotiſm, as to carry the ambitious projects of the court into execution, the ancient Conſtitution of the country is annihilated. But it is believed they will not be ſo baſe, and that there will be an effectual ſtruggle for liberty on the part of the people

May 28. The news of the diſſolution of the Parliament of Paris reached Lord Sidney's office by expreſs, at ſeven o'clock on Sunday evening laſt. It was in contemplation of the French court for ſeveral months back, and all the old officers in the provinces were founded upon the occaſion, who, we hear, expreſſed their readineſs to ſupport the deſigns of the crown.

The commotions in the Auſtrian Netherlands are not yet ſubſided. General Schrodor was ſent to Antwerp with a battalion of infantry and a ſquadron of dragoons on the 26th of laſt month. On his arrival the troops were diſpoſed in different quarters of the town in a manner that announced hoſtile intentions; and on the 1ſt of May, the rector and his deputies publicly requeſted, that neither the Partizans for the ancient diſcipline, nor the members of the univerſity of Lovain, would aſſemble together. The magiſtrates iſſued ſimilar orders to the citizens.—Thoſe were publiſhed at the requiſition of the General, who added, that if more than three of the former, or eight of the latter, were found together, military ſeverity would be employed, and the refractory taught obedience by the bayonet.

In Britany a proteſt has been entered againſt all the late proceedings of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty

Additional numbers of French and Swiſs guards are now placed round all the public offices at Paris.

The King of Pruſſia it is ſaid has entered Bohemia, with an army of 80 000 men.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 16.

"A new topic at preſent engages the public converſation, who have almoſt forgot what paſt but a few days ſince. It is a petition and addreſs from the Clergy, at the head of which are two Archbiſhops, ſeven Biſhops, and a prodigious number of dignified Eccleſiaſtics, which was delivered to the King at Verſailles on Thurſday laſt. It alludes to the preſent ſituation of public affairs, and particularly to religious matters, broadly intimating their fears if any alteration is made in reſpect of the public national faith, confeſſion, &c. The King received them very graciouſly, and gave them for anſwer, "Le roy's aviſera;" the King will conſider of it."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 30.

"The following are the particulars of the ſally made by the Turks from Belgrade.

"On the 22d inſtant, in the morning, the garriſon of Belgrade made a third ſally, more furious and better conducted than the former ones. The Turks, the better to divert the attention of their enemies, began about five o'clock a ſmart cannonade below Belgrade, as if ſomething important was going on there, after which, 1600, or according to ſome 2000, of them embarked with great celerity on board a number of boats, when they attempted to deſtroy the dyke, which they attacked in the month of March, and landed, notwithſtanding they were oppoſed by 400 men who guarded it, many of whom returning back to their poſts in the neighbourhood were killed; but ſome ſuccours arriving, the Turks were obliged to fly, leaving 500 of their men dead upon the ſpot. The Imperialiſts had eight officers, amongſt whom were two Captains, and 280 ſoldiers killed, and General Bechard was wounded rather dangerouſly. They ſpeak greatly in praiſe of a ſquadron of Ulahns, who arrived laſt, and would entirely have deſtroyed the Turks, if they had not jumped precipitately into their boats.—The enemy, it ſeems, intended to deſtroy the dyke, and burn all the boats they found in the river, having prepared things for that purpoſe; but being repulſed they could not effect it.

"Marſhal Romanzow, who had promiſed Prince Cobourg 14,000 men commanded by General Soltikow, has recalled that General with all his forces. A number of ridiculous conjectures were made upon this recal, or, as they term it here, this ſeparation from the Auſtrians, merely cauſed by the approach of a ſeraſkier with 80,000 or 90,000 men, which obliged the Ruſſian Marſhal to change his plan of operations immediately, as he wiſhes to oppoſe the Turkiſh forces directly, and leave Choczim to fall, which it muſt do, if no longer ſupported by ſuccours from Jaſſy."

May 24. Yeſterday Captain H. Maſon arrived in town from Gibralter He came thro' Spain, and had letters for government. The diſpute with the Morocco king will be accommodated.

Thurſday morning James Dodſley, Eſq; ſtationer, paid his fine at the chamberlain's-office, of 400l. and twenty marks, to be excuſed from ſerving the office of ſheriff of this city, in conſequence of his being nominated by the Lord Mayor on Tueſday laſt.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, March 5.

"We learn from the frontiers upon the Neiſter, that fifty of our troops belonging to the garriſon of Mohilow had deſerted to the Turks, and received ſixty ducats each for entering into their ſervice. In conſequence of which the governor of the place had iſſued orders, denouncing death to every ſoldier who ſhould appear upon the glacis Some of the garriſon, however, ventured there, which the Turks perceiving, put themſelves in motion in order to ſuſtain their flight. A ſkirmiſh hereupon enſued, and two men were wounded. We are very fearful that this affair is only the harbinger of events of a ſerious nature. The Turks take great pains to debauch our troops by promiſes and preſents. The above may poſſibly have given riſe to the report that the Turks had declared war againſt Poland."

Letters from Conſtantinople ſay that in the laſt Divan the debates turned chiefly reſpecting Poland Some of the members contended, that that kingdom had taken ſide with the Emperor and Empreſs, whilſt others endeavoured to prove, that during the very critical ſituation of affairs, that republic had acted with the ſtricteſt neutrality. The latter opinion ſeemed to prevail, and it has ſince been determined not to moleſt the Poliſh troops, but make another attempt to enter that kingdom; and in caſe of reſiſtance then to treat them as allies to the two Imperial Courts. Theſe reſolutions, it is ſaid, have juſt been ſent to the new Chan of the Tartars.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 1.

"The campaign has at length ſeriouſly commenced. A vigorous and bloody ſortie has been made by the garriſon at Belgrade.

"Yeſterday we received particular letters from Semlin, which contain very alarming accounts, that the Turks had made an attack on that place, had broke up the ditch that ſurrounds it, deſtroyed the batteries, and carried off the cannon of the out works. In order to calm the ſpirits of the people here, the court thought proper to publiſh directly an account of the taking of Schabatz, although it was not the regular Gazette day, and never was known to be done before. However, another enterprize has taken place in our favour, which is, that a body of 800 Auſtrians have ſurpriſed and brought off Prince Ypſilanty, of Moldavia, whom they took in the midſt of his capital; and what ſurpriſes, is, that in effecting this coup de main they did not ſet fire to Jaſſy. We expect every moment news of Belgrade, being formally inveſted"

NEW-YORK, July 12.

From the Independent Journal Extraordinary.

New-York, Monday, July 28, 1788.

ON Saturday evening about 9 o'clock arrived the joyful tidings of the adoption of the New Conſtitution, at Poughkeepſie, on Friday, July 25, Yeas 30 Nays 25, Majority 5 ——The bells in the City were immediately ſet a ringing and from the fort and the Federal Ship Hamilton, were fired ſeveral ſalutes. The Merchants at the Coffee-Houſe teſtified their joy by repeated huzzas; and a large body of citizens, headed by a number of the firſt characters, went to the houſes of the members of the Convention, and gave three cheers, as a teſtimony of their approbation of the glorious EVENT brought about by their united unremitted, and toilſome exertions.—In ſhort, a general joy run through the whole city, and ſeveral of thoſe who were different ſentiments, drank freely of the Federal Bowl, and declared they were now perfectly reconciled to the New Conſtitution.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepſie, dated Friday, July 25, 1788.

"The committee juſt this moment roſe and reported; the Preſident in the chair; the queſtion called, and the houſe agreed to the report by a majority of five, 30 for it, 25 againſt it. There were ſeveral members out of doors, but they were all for us. Let us mingle an ejaculation to Heaven for our ſucceſs. All they have to do, is to engroſs the ratification."

HARTFORD, JULY 14.

Extract of a letter form a gentleman in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, to his friend in Stonington, dated July 8, 1788.

THE New-Conſtitution wears a very favourable aſpect—the oppoſers of it in this ſtate feel beaten; they are however very bitter. A ſpecimen of their diſpoſition hath been recently exhibited. At Providence, great preparations were made for celebrating the anniverſary of the 4th of July, and the ratification of the Conſtitution by nine ſtates. Invitations were particularly given to the chief officers of government, and a general one to the country to attend and join their feſtive circle.

"On the evening before, the committee for the day were adviſed that the country were collecting in arms to intercept their rejoicings; accordingly a guard was ſent to ſecure the artillery, the roaſted ox, and the tables that were preparing on the hill oppoſite to the town.

"In the morning a party was diſcovered from the hill in arms; they proved to be a rabble conſiſting of 4 or 500 men, ſome armed with guns, with bayonets upon ſticks, &c. under the direction of our famous whortleberry General Weſt, who now is honoured by being a judge of our Supreme Court: There was alſo two or three members of Aſſembly that were with him in council From another part of the country Othniel Gorton, chief juſtice of the Superior Court, was attempting to execute a ſimilar inſurrection, but without effect. Some perſons went to the mob under General Weſt, and aſked the reaſon of their hoſtile appearance, they replied it was to prevent rejoicings for the ratification of the Conſtitution, and that they meant to take the artillery and the ox that was roaſting; they were told they ſhould have neither, as they would defend them. Inhabitants in their egreſs and regreſs, were ſtopped by the mob, and detained until the pretended council ſhould permit them to paſs.

* So daring a violation of the subject, and insult upon government, would have justified the extremes of punishment. It was however, thought adviseable by the committee of Providence, to have a conference with the leaders of the mob, and get them to disperse. Accordingly they deputed some of their body to meet them, when they agreed to retire; and the town I believe made an alteration in one of their toasts. Had Shays proved successful in overturning Old Massachusetts, these judges would have been flattered with his thanks. Impeachments ought to remove them from their seats, and indictments to lead them to the gallows—and had we a good government, this would be their end."

Although the citizens of this town have not celebrated the ratification of the New Constitution by ten states, in the same manner as most of the principal towns in New England have done, yet, we can with pleasure inform the public, that there is not a town, or city, on the continent, whose inhabitants are more universally federal, or who rejoice with greater sincerity.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Further particulars of the Revolution in the Government of France.

PARIS, May 8.

FROM the alarms which have been given respecting the measures which the King intended to adopt and announce this week, the Parliament was summoned to meet on Monday at 8 o'clock in the morning. At 5 o'clock, two officers of the police went to the houses of Monsr. de Freminville and Monsr Gollard (who had distinguished themselves with two much vehemence in some late debates) having orders to arrest them before they went to the palace. The doors of their houses not being open at so early an hour, they had each of them notice sufficient to make their escape, which they did, and took refuge in the palace as a place of sanctuary; here they were soon joined by the Peers and the other members. A deputation was immediately dispatched to Versailles to his Majesty, but they were refused admittance. They returned, and the whole Parliament remained sitting. By this time a multitude of persons were assembled, the great hall, court yard, and all the avenues leading to the Great Chamber were filled, and a party of French and Swiss guards arrived. In the dusk of the evening all the doors and gates were shut, and no person whatever permitted to go out until 8 o'clock next morning; the members, as well as persons assembled from curiosity, to the number of some thousands, remaining there all night, some luckily under cover, others exposed to the air. About 10 on Tuesday morning, Monsr. de Agout, Captain of the French guards, demanded admittance into the Chamber by an order from the King. On entering, he, in his Majesties name, asked for Monsr de Freminville; nobody answered; he next addressed himself to several members to point out that gentleman—nobody knew him. At length in a solemn manner he applied to the first President, giving him to understand, that if he did not assist in executing the King's orders, he must arrest him. Monsr. de Freminville seeing no possibility of escaping, and unwilling to involve others in his difficulties presented himself to the officer, returning his thanks to the members for their firmness and fidelity in his cause and retired under arrest. The same ceremony passed in regard to Monsr. Gollard, who was likewise arrested. The officer quitted the Chamber with his two prisoners, giving the members to understand, that as soon as he had conducted his prisoners to the Lieutenant of the police, he should return with 600 men, to take possession of the Palace itself. These unhappy gentlemen were at 1 o'clock, sent from Paris, under the charge of two officers of the police, to be imprisoned at 100 leagues from the capital. Monsr de Agout returned to the Palace, and at half an hour after two, the Parliament broke up, after having remained assembled above 30 hours.

Versailles, May 11, 1788.

On opening the Bed of Justice, May 8, his Majesty pronounced the following speech:

"THERE is no point in which my Parliament has not for this year past deviated from its duty. Not satisfied with raising the opinion of each of your members to the level of my will, you have presumed to say, that a registry, to which you could not be forced, was necessary for confirming what I should determine, even at the request of the nation.

"The Parliaments of the provinces have adopted the same pretensions, the same liberties.

"From hence it results, that some laws, as interesting as desirable, have not been generally executed; that the best operations have become weak; that credit is destroyed; that justice is either interrupted or suspended, in order that the public tranquility might be shaken.

"I owe to my people, to myself, and to my successors, to put a stop to these extravagant proceedings I might have restrained them, but have preferred rather to prevent the effects of them.

"I have been forced to punish some magistrates but acts of rigour are contrary to my nature, even when they are indispensable.

"My intention is not to destroy my Parliament; I mean only to bring them back to their duty and their original institutions, to convert the moment of a crisis into a salutary epocha for my subjects; to begin a reform in the judicial order by that of the tribunals, which are the base of it; to procure to the suitors in our court a justice more speedy and less expensive; to trust the nation again with the exercise of their lawful rights, which must always be united with mine.

"I mean above all, to set in every part of the monarchy that unity of views, and that ensemble, without which a great kingdom is but weakened by the number and extent of its provinces.

"The order I intend to establish is not new; there was but one Parliament when Philip le Bel fixed his residence at Paris. In a great state there must be one King, one law, one registry; courts of a jurisdiction not too extensive entrusted with the power of judging the great number of law suits, and Parliaments to which the most important suits must be referred; one only court in which the laws common to the whole kingdom shall be enregistered and preserved; in short, an assembly of the general states, not once only, but whenever the exigencies of the state may require it.

"Such is the re-establishment which my love for my people has prepared, and which it now announces for their happiness; the only object of my wishes is to render them happy.

"My Keeper of the Seals will now enter into a particular detail of my intentions."

The rest of the business was conducted by Monsr le Moignon, keeper of the seals, who pronounced the different ordinances which his Majesty commanded to be registered. Each of these was introduced by a short, but clear explanation of his motives for forming them.

The first ordinance relates to the administration of justice. The object of this is to establish two Courts of Justice in each of the different districts therein specified: The one to decide all affairs not exceeding 4000 livres; the other such as shall not exceed 20,000 livres, reserving to the Parliaments, when they resume their functions, the right of judging matters of greater importance; each in its own province.

The second ordinance is for the suppression of some particular courts, which had a kind of jurisdiction independent of the other courts.

The third ordinance relates to the manner of condemning criminals. The ordinance does great honour to his good sense and humanity. The number of innocent persons who have been condemned, many of whom have suffered death within these 20 years, has occasioned a review of the criminal laws; the first fruit of which is the new regulation. A criminal was always executed within a few hours of his condemnation. He will now have a month from the time his sentence is announced to him, either to clear his innocence, or to solicit his pardon.

The fourth is an edict for reducing the number of the members who have a right to sit in Parliament: among 130 only 67 will remain.

The next is for the re establishment of the *cour plenier*.

The court will be composed of the Chancellor or Keeper of the seals, the Great Chamberlain of the Parliament of Paris, the Peers and Great Officers of state, with several others from different parts of the magistracy, who will hold their places for life. The great object of this court is the registry of the laws imposts.

(It is said, that none of those whom his Majesty has named as members of this court will accept the trust: time will shew.)

His Majesty's last declaration relates to the vacation of the Parliament.

By this, the Parliament remains suspended in all its functions till further orders. In the mean time the proper measures are taking for carrying the above ordinances and declarations into execution, and a prohibition is laid on the Parliament and all its members to assemble or deliberate on any affair public or private.

His Majesty then pronounced the following short speech, and closed the assembly for the day:

"You have just heard my will; the more moderate it is, the more firmly it shall be executed. It tends in every thing to the happiness of my subjects.

"I depend on the zeal of those who are immediately called to compose my Cour Pleniere; the others will, I doubt not, merit, by their conduct, to be successively called to it.

"I am now going to name the first, and order them to remain at Versailles, and the others to withdraw."

The consequence of the King's orders of the 8th inst at the bed of justice held at Versailles, is, a *Rebellion* in some of the provinces.

RICHMOND, August 7.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, April 29.

"THE damages done by the late storm at Oporto are estimated at above 2,000,000 cruisadoes. The ravages made in the province of Tras la Moutes are terrible. From Colmbre we learn, that the agreeable and fertile province of Beira, of which that city is the capital, has been laid waste by the over flowing of the river Mondego in such a manner that it will require many years to restore the houses, vineyards, and fruit trees to their original state.

"As a proof that the waters were raised to a very extraordinary height to inundate so elevated a country, they have carried away three arches of the famous bridge which is over the Mondego."

A Philadelphia paper says, by a gentleman from Kentucky, we learn, that a party of the Wabash Indians have lately attacked the continental troops stationed at Post St Vincents, on the north side of the Ohio—and after a severe conflict, in which a number of soldiers were killed, the Indians were repulsed.

We are informed the Eidophusikon of Moving Pictures intended to be exhibited in this city, has been greatly retarded in their forwardness, by the Artist's indisposition.

Thursday last was married in the city of Williamsburg, JOHN NICHOLAS, Esquire, of Albemarle county, to the amiable and accomplished Miss LOUISA CARTER, of the above city.

Died on Thursday last, Miss PRICILLA PECK, daughter of Mr. SIMEON PECK, of Manchester. Her death was occasioned by the fall of a piece of timber on its head, which occasioned a long and painful illness, which she bore with the greatest fortitude; her remains were on Saturday last interred in the church yard of this city.

On Friday last was executed at the gallows near this city (for murder) ARCHIBALD CARROL, an Irishman. It was reported that he had been guilty of sundry murders, and was the person who carried the signals of the British fleet to the French, whilst off the British channel last war.

LOUISA, August 4, 1788.

I CONCEIVE it may be necessary to caution all persons from taking an assignment of my bond for fifty pounds given to HENRY GARRETT, of Louisa county, the same being discharged.

CHRISTOPHER WOOD.

HANOVER TOWN, July 15, 1788.

STOLEN from Hanover Town on Monday night the 7th inst. a black HORSE, 6 years old, upwards of 5 feet high, long tail and hanging main, trots, paces, and gallops, a star in his forehead, a white snip on the side of his nose, one of his hind feet white was galled on the breast by drawing in a chair. Any person that will deliver him to me, or give such information so that I get him, shall receive a handsome reward for their trouble.

JAMES OLIVER.

Will be Sold,

Pursuant to a decree of the Worshipful Court of James City county, on the 16th day of August next, on the premises near Byrd's tavern, to satisfy a debt due from the estate of JAMES PRIDE, *dec. to Mr.* JOHN BROWNE,

THE TRACT OF LAND,

In the said COUNTY,
Whereon the said PRIDE lived,
Containing twelve hundred Acres;
Also a NUMBER of

SLAVES.

ROBERT ANDREWS, Sheriff.

JAMES CITY county, July 21, 1788.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A SYSTEM OF THE

LAW,
OF
MARINE INSURANCES,
WITH THREE CHAPTERS ON
Bottomry, Injurances on Lives, and on Insurances against Fire.

BY JAMES ALLAN PARK, ESQUIRE.
OF LINCOLN'S INN BARRISTER AT LAW.

CONDITIONS.

THE work will make a handsome Octavo volume containing upwards of 600 pages, including the introduction and table of principal matters; to be printed with a neat type on good paper. The price to subscribers will be TWO DOLLARS bound and lettered, HALF A DOLLAR to be paid at subscribing, and the remainder on delivery of the book. The price to those who do not subscribe will be HALF A GUINEA.

☞ Supscriptions will be received by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer in Market Street, between Second and Third-Streets Philadelphia——And by THOMAS BREND Bookbinder and Stationer in Richmond, near the Market-House, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

RICHMOND July 30, 1788.

Encouragement for a Smith.

THE *subscriber would be glad to have a Blacksmith's shop established at his plantation in Hanover county, about* 11 *miles from Richmond. He can furnish a smith with a dwelling house, garden, and shop, for a moderate rent, which he will take out in work. He thinks it an excellent situation for a Smith's shop, as there is none near the place.*

NICHOLAS B SEABROOK.

JULY 29 1788

Ten Pounds Reward.

WAS stolen this morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, from the subscriber, near Philpot's Bridge—six silver table spoons, one large soup ditto, twelve tea do. two silver butter boats, one silver castor, one milk pot, one pair of silver sugar tongs—all marked JMV in a cypher.—Also, four large plated candlesticks four salts, and several knives and forks.—Any person apprehending the thief, or thieves, so as the subscriber may get the said articles again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to

J. B. VOCHEZ.

Baltimore, July 21, 1788.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the jail of Henrico county, the following runaways, viz. LUKE, hired to a Mr. Tucker, near Goochland courthouse. HARRY, the property of Major Eggleston, of Amelia. ISHAM, to Mr Wm. Southall, and DICK, to Mr. James Southall, of Charles City. ISHAM, the property of Pettus Raglun, of Hanover. JOHN, belonging to the estate of the late Col Nathaniel Dandridge, and MOLE, the property of Col. Wm Dandridge, of Hanover.

*** The owners are desired to apply for them immediately.

Richmond, July 23, 1788.

TAKEN up in Henrico county, in April last, two strays, viz. A flea bitten gray MARE, and also a gray one. The flea bitten mare is about 14 or 15 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, no brand perceivable. Appraised to three pounds ten shillings. The gray is about 10 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, with a dark mane and tail, shod all fours, and branded on the near buttock W. Appraised to six pounds.

JOHN PRICE.

POETRY.

THE WIDOWS CHOICE.

THE man who would my heart engage,
Muſt not be forty years of age;
His ſtature of the middle ſize,
His features pleaſing to my eyes;
His brow muſt ſeldom ſhow a frown;
In manners, neither fop nor clown;
His temper even, not like ſome,
Chearful abroad, but croſs at home;
A man of ſenſe, and real merit,
Not quarrelſome, nor void of ſpirit;
One that's t' induſtry inclin'd,
But yet, not of a ſordid mind.
The man I'd chooſe from all the reſt,
Muſt baniſh envy from his breaſt;
Contents a bleſſing quite unknown
To thoſe who want what's not their own.
To theſe endowments muſt be join'd,
An humble heart, a heavenly mind,
A love to God, and all his laws;
A boldneſs to maintain his cauſe;
If e'er I meet with ſuch a man,
I'll marry! blame me, if you can.

Singular Inſtance of JUSTICE in a TURKISH MAGISTRATE, *from a gentleman who was lately* BRITISH ENVOY *at the* PORTE.

A CAUSE was tried before a young Magiſtrate (or Cadi) at Smyrna, the merits of which were as follow—A poor man claimed a houſe, which a rich man had uſurped.—The former held his deeds and documents to prove his right; but the latter had provided a number of witneſſes to invalidate them; and to ſupport their evidence effectually, he preſented the Magiſtrate with a bag containing five hundred ducats; the Cadi received it:—When it came to a hearing, the poor man told his ſtory, produced his writings, but wanted that moſt eſſential, and only valid proofs, witneſſes.—The other provided with witneſſes, laid his whole ſtreſs upon them, and on his adverſary's defect in law, who could produce none—he urged the Magiſtrate, therefore, to give judgment in his favour.—After the moſt preſſing ſolicitations, the Juſtice calmly drew out from under his ſopha, the bag of five hundred ducats, which the rich man had given him, as a bride—ſaying to him very gravely, you have been much miſtaking in the ſuit; for if the poor man could bring no witneſſes, in confirmation of his right, I myſelf can produce at leaſt five hundred—then threw the the bag, with reproach and indignation, and decreed the houſe to the poor man.

Such was the noble deciſion of a Turiſh magiſtrate, well worthy the imitation of all trading Juſtices, who make a profeſſion of chriſtianity—and is particularly recommended to Mr Fleec'em, &c. and to his tax fees conſtable, Jonathan Wild, who is enriching himſelf, with his ill got pelf, by catching cu prits of his own making.

For DUBLIN and WHITEHAVEN,

THE SHIP

ULYSSES,

JOSEPH HODGSON, Maſter.

WILL poſitively ſail on or before the 20th of Auguſt, can take on freight one hundred hogſheads, the remainder of her cargo being engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr HENRY BRAGG, at Norfolk; or the ſubſcriber in Richmond.

JOHN FOSTER.

JULY 9, 1788.

Will be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder on the 1ſt Thurſday in Auguſt next, at Hanover courthouſe, being court day,

SEVERAL LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Belonging to the eſtate of Col. Thos Jones, dec.

Bonds payable at the expiration of the year with approved ſecurity, will be required of the purchaſers, before the negroes ſhall be delivered.

☞ All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have claims, are again deſired to make them known to

THOMAS JONES, *Adm'r.*

Hanover, June 26, 1788.

RICHMOND, July 13, 1788.

I INTEND to leave this ſtate next month.

WM. SHERMER.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS HECTOR LITHGOW, who, in or about the year 1764, ſerved as a private in his Britannic Majeſty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, left that place for Great-Britain, and proceeded in the ſame capacity to the Eaſt-Indies, where he died in the year 1784 poſſeſſed of a conſiderable property, and by his laſt will and teſtament deviſed the ſame to JOHN and HUGH LITHGOW, his two ſons, who were born in the ſaid town of Halifax, and lately reſided there, and alſo to FRANCES SWEETING, their mother: This is therefore to notify to the ſaid JOHN and HUGH LITHGOW and FRANCES SWEETING, or any of them, that ſatisfactory information of the whole tranſaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Meſſrs. BRYMER and BELCHER; at New-York, to THOMAS POPE, Eſquire; at Philadelphia, to ARCHIBALD GAY, Letitia Court.

Any who may have it in their power to give ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the above perſons, or any of them, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The Printers in the Weſt India iſlands, and the States of America, are deſired to inſert the above advertiſement, and the charge of the ſame will be diſcharged by tranſmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

Came to my houſe in GATE's county, (North Carolina) a few weeks paſt, a negro lad about eighteen years of age, ſays his name is

CHARLES,

and that he is free born.

HE is about 5 feet 2 inches high, and well made, ſays he lived ſome time ago with Captain FULGHAM, in Iſle of Wight county, (Virginia) and afterwards with Mr ISAAC MOODY. Should he be a ſlave the owner may have him by applying to me in Gate's county.

DEMSEY BARNES.

JUNE 25, 1788.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 20, 1788.

A MEETING of the Viſitors and Governors, of William & Mary College, is requeſted on Tueſday the 5th of Auguſt next, and as the important buſineſs which was the ſubject of the laſt convocation, will be finally decided upon at the enſuing meeting, it is hoped that every member who can poſſibly make it convenient, will give his attendance on that day.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Rector.

At a Court of Admiralty held at the Capitol in the city of Williamſburg, the 18th day of July, 1788

RETURN being made on the citation iſſued in the ſuit commenced in this Court by Michael James, againſt the ſchooner Fœderal Convention, that the maſter or owner of the ſaid veſſel was not found, and no perſon appearing to claim;---It is ordered that publication be made three times in the Virginia Gazette, that the libel be taken for confeſſed, unleſs the party intereſted ſhall appear and ſhew cauſe to the contrary, on the 16th day of December next. And the veſſel and goods being in a periſhable condition,- It is further ordered, that ſale thereof be made by the Marſhal, at public auction, taking ſufficient caution for ſecuring the proceeds of the ſale to him who ſhall be entitled to them by the final ſentence, and giving convenient previous notice of the time and place of ſuch ſale, and that he return an account of the ſale to the Court.

(A Copy)

WILL. RUSSELL, Regiſter.

To be Sold,

On the 2d Thurſday in Auguſt next, at New Kent courthouſe, upon eighteen months credit;

A SMALL PARCEL OF

LAND,

Containing ſeven and one half acres,

Lying on the main road leading from the courthouſe to Richmond, about half a mile above the ſaid courthouſe, the improvements on the ſaid land are a convenient dwelling and ſtore houſe, kitchen, ſtable, and ſome other out houſes, with a large garden pailed in, the whole now in good repair, with an exceeding good ſpring of water. European goods, or country produce, will be received in payment, in three half yearly payments. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the printer of this paper; or of the ſubſcriber——Who informs the public that he is now provided with a boat and hands, for the purpoſe of tranſporting paſſengers at the ferry, formerly called Webb's ferry, in New Kent county, at which place good entertainment for travellers may be had.

J. L. RAEY.

JUNE 5, 1788.

LOST

IN this city on Sunday the 6th inſtant, a SILVER SEAL tied to a piece of black ribbon with a ſmall padlock key. The motto on the ſeal was, I love my God, my King, and my Country (in French) Any perſon finding the above, and delivers it to the Printer hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

RICHMOND, July 18, 1788.

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in EUROPE, to the northward of Cape Finiſtere,

THE BRIG

NORFOLK,

JOHN COOK, Maſter,

BURTHEN about 350 hogſheads of tobacco, or 1600 barrels of naval ſtores. The Norfolk has two decks, is well found, and ſails faſt. For terms apply to Mr. John Grammar, at Peterſburg; Mr. John Cunliffe, Richmond; or to

JOHN COOK.

Norfolk, July 15, 1788.

☞ *Six pounds ten ſhillings ſterling per ton, for Tobacco.*

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond, the thirty firſt day of May, 1788.

MARY POTTIE, Ex'rx. and ARCHIBALD DICK, jun. and CHARLES THOMPSON, Ex'rs. &c. of George Pottie, deceaſed. } Plaintiffs.

againſt

BRYAN BRUIN, Defendant.

THE defendant Bryan Bruin not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church in the pariſh of Frederick in the county of Frederick on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

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SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
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